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USDC-SDNY DOCUMENT

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DATE FILED: 1/5/2021

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CARMEN NIEVES,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMMISSIONER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,

Defendant.

No. 20-CV-4179 (RA)

ORDER

RONNIE ABRAMS, United States District Judge:

To conserve resources, to promote judicial efficiency, and in an effort to achieve a faster disposition of this matter, it is hereby ORDERED that the parties must discuss whether they are willing to consent, under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), to conducting all further proceedings before Magistrate Judge James L. Cott.

If both parties consent to proceed before Judge Cott, counsel for the defendant must, within two weeks of the date of this Order, submit to the Orders & Judgments Clerk at judgments@nysd.uscourts.gov a fully executed Notice, Consent, and Reference of a Civil Action to a Magistrate Judge form, a copy of which is attached to this Order (and also available at http://nysd.uscourts.gov/file/forms/consent-to-proceed-before-us-magistrate-judge). If the Court approves that form, all further proceedings will then be conducted before Judge Cott rather than before me. Any appeal would be taken directly to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, as it would be from this Court if the consent form were not signed and so ordered. An information sheet on proceedings before magistrate judges is also attached to this Order.

If either party does not consent to conducting all further proceedings before Judge Cott,

the parties must file a joint letter, within two weeks of this Order, advising the Court that the

parties do not consent, but without disclosing the identity of the party or parties who do not

consent. At that time, the Court will then refer this case to Judge Cott for a report and

recommendation on any motion for judgment on the pleadings. The parties are free to withhold

consent to conducting all further proceedings before Judge Cott without negative consequences.

SO ORDERED.

Dated:

January 5, 2021

New York, New York

Ronnie Abrams

United States District Judge

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

	for the	
	District of	
Plaintiff V. Defendant))) Civil Action No.))	
NOTICE, CONSENT, AND REFEREN	NCE OF A CIVIL ACTION TO A MAGISTRA	ΓE JUDGE
Notice of a magistrate judge's availability all proceedings in this civil action (including a jury may then be appealed directly to the United States c may exercise this authority only if all parties volumes.	ourt of appeals like any other judgment of this court	ment. The judgment
You may consent to have your case referred substantive consequences. The name of any party v be involved with your case.	to a magistrate judge, or you may withhold your cor vithholding consent will not be revealed to any judg	
Consent to a magistrate judge's authority. conduct all proceedings in this case including trial,	The following parties consent to have a United State, the entry of final judgment, and all post-trial proc	ates magistrate judge eedings.
Printed names of parties and attorneys	Signatures of parties or attorneys	Dates
	Reference Order	
IT IS ORDERED: This case is referred to order the entry of a final judgment in accordance v	o a United States magistrate judge to conduct all pr	roceedings and
Date:	District Judge's signature	
	Printed name and title	

Note: Return this form to the clerk of court only if you are consenting to the exercise of jurisdiction by a United States magistrate judge. Do not return this form to a judge.



UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGES: REFERRALS AND CONSENTS

All cases in the Southern District of New York are assigned to two judges: a district judge and a magistrate judge. District judges are appointed for life terms by the President. Magistrate judges are selected by a majority vote of the district judges in the particular district and serve terms of eight years.

Referrals to the Magistrate Judge. The district judge assigned to your case may refer the case to a magistrate judge for specific purposes. Commonly, the referral will be for the magistrate judge to conduct the proceedings that occur before trial, such as resolving discovery disputes or presiding over settlement conferences. A referral may also be made for the magistrate judge to issue to the district judge a report and recommendation on how to resolve a motion, such as a motion to dismiss or a motion for summary judgment. The consent of the parties is not needed for the district judge to refer the case to the magistrate judge for these purposes. If the district judge has made such a referral, you can ask the district judge to review any magistrate judge's decision by filing an objection with the district judge within fourteen days of that decision. The district judge will rule on any timely objections that you file. If you do not file an objection, you will give up your right to challenge the magistrate judge's decision at a later time, including on appeal. See Rule 72 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Consent to Proceed Before the Magistrate Judge. If you would like your case to move more quickly, it is helpful to consent to proceed before the magistrate judge for all purposes, including any trial. If all parties consent, the magistrate judge will perform the identical function that the district judge would have performed. Any trial in your case would be either a jury or a nonjury trial, depending upon whether there is a right to a jury trial and a proper request for such a trial. The only difference is that the magistrate judge – and not the district judge – would preside over that trial. Cases that proceed for all purposes before a magistrate judge generally move more quickly than cases before a district judge. If all parties consent to proceed before the magistrate judge, the district judge plays no further role in the case. Any appeal is taken directly to the Court of Appeals. It is your choice whether or not to consent to proceed before the magistrate judge.

A copy of the appropriate consent form is attached. Additional forms are also available from the Pro Se Intake Unit and on the Court's website.